/158 cont./ Graebner makes the further mistake of believing that Fig. 22 (Ethn., I, p. 93) is verification of the hair crest for Nitendi. In the first place, it is just as likely to be a tuft of hair as a crest of hair; secondly, and most important, the photograph comes from Utupua, which Graebner overlooked. Likewise Figs. 21 and 23 prove to be photographs from Utupua, and 15, 39, and 40 are photographs from the Reef Islands, from which possibly 1, 2, 3, and 20 also come. Of all the photographic reproductions from the Küppers Collection (cf. Ethn., I, p. 71), only Fig. 19 is unquestionably a scene from Nitendi. Nevertheless, there may be a connection between wearing the hair in the crest and Coombe's statement, p. 176, that the men of Nitendi sometimes color their hair completely white, except for a longitudinal central strip which remains black.]

On the other hand, /159/ I was told that before the puberty rites of the boys, the hair is cut off except for four tufts, one on the forehead, two at the sides, and one on top of the head. In the course of several weeks four pigs are slaughtered, and for each pig a tuft of the boy's hair is cut off. When the /Fig. 2 appears here/ last tuft is cut off, the boy may don the modesty cloth. Before that he either goes completely naked or wears only the bark belt (1). A sense of shame is immediately

1. [Ethn., I, p. 81.]

/159 cont./

88 [834] felt, and the boy who the day before was still completely naked will, after he has been clothed, feel utterly disgraced if he has exposed himself, and under no circumstances can he be induced to remove his modesty cloth in public. Clothing the boys takes place over a large part of Nitendi at a common festival every three (five) years. The pigs are killed by being drowned in the pools of the reef (2). Before that the boys

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Fig. 2. Man with woven apron, with hair and arm ornaments, neck and leg bands. (Speiser photo.)

2. [See also O'Ferrall, section "Headmen," and Coombe, p. 177. According to the former, on the Reef Islands the pigs for the feast are killed by being hung over a large fire.]

are confined in a house for one month and are not allowed to see any women.

/160/ According to Coombe, p. 177, first the ears of the newborn child are pierced, and later the nose (1), while at the same

1. According to Jennings, JAI, XXVIII, p. 165, the septum of the nose is pierced a couple of weeks after birth.]

time the head is shaved, with the exception of a tuft on the forehead (2). When the child is six or seven years old, the

2. [See Joest's Tagebuch (cf. p. 10 above,

/160 cont./

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above, footnote 2). Similarly O'Ferrall, section "A New School Village," says that the hair of small boys is often shorn "with the exception of a tuft or a fringe, or one long curl is allowed to hang from the forehead" /cited in English/.]

father gives a feast at which the lock of hair is cut, whereupon the hair is allowed to grow long, and at the age of 15 or 16 (3)

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3. [O'Ferrall, section "Headmen," speaks of 12 or 13 years. According to Girieud and Herrenschmidt, p. 107, both sexes on the Reef Islands go naked until marriage.]

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another feast gives the right to wear the modesty cloth.

Combs are worn a great deal. Besides the forms shown in Ethn., I, p. 76, Fig. 4, Nos. 1 and 2 (4), combs made of

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4. [Although Dr. Speiser did not see the first form on Nitendi, the specimen illustrated was acquired by Dr. Danneil from Captain Wallmann, together with typical Santa Cruz specimens and only with such, so that there is no doubt about its origin on Santa Cruz. It need not have come from Nitendi itself, however, especially since another specimen of the same provenience, allegedly a nose ring, is an isolated form (see p. 20 below, footnote 3).]

cemented sticks with several /Fig. 3 appears here/ crossbars (Basel V 1824) are found, and some with a long thorn, as shown here, Figure 3, No. 1, as well as wooden combs carved